(c) whether it is also a fact that CAG has also pointed out that NCCF, has not, so far, fixed responsibility in the case of export of wheat bran where concerned officer failed to invoke Bank Guarantee of Rs. 2 lakhs within its validity period;

(d) if so, what action has been taken against the involved Deputy Manager; and

(e) what are the reasons for merely transfering the said officer to another branch within the same station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India in his report on NCCF for the year ended 31-3-1987 has pointed out irregularities in certain import|export deals. However, all these deals were not initiated by the then Deputy Manager (Imports).

(b) The Deputy Manager (Imports) is one of the officers who initiated the proposal for import of Black Matpe in November, 1987 jointly and the proposal was approved by the competent authority.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The case of export of wheat bran has been investigated and the investigation report is under process by NCCF.

(e) There is no connectoin between the transfer of the Officer and the observations in the CAG's report.

Benefits of the Schemes for Removal of Unemployment and Poverty

2560. SHRI PRABHAKAR RAO KALVALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the benefits of the schemes launched by Government for removal of unemployment and poverty have not reached the people for whom the schemes were intended;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any effort to ascertain the reasons therefor and modify them suitably;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which the schemes launched for removal of unemployment and poverty in Andhra Pradesh during 1984—88 have been successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) to (c) The concurrent evaluations studies undertaken on implementation of the poverty alleviation programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) do not indicate such a dismal picture of performance under these programmes. IRDP evaluations indicate that about 60 per cent of the assisted families had crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3,500|- and 13 per cent of the families could cross the revised poverty line of Rs. 6,400|-. In 78 per cent cases the incremental income was generated by the assets provided under the programme. Similarly under NREP, the concurrent evaluations indicate about 79 per cent of the projects undertaken were found very useful and another 17 per cent somewhat useful. The evaluation studies do indicate some areas of concern in implementation of the programme. Corrective measures are introduced whenever monitoring mechanism throws up the need for it.

(d) In Andhra Pradesh, during the period 1984—88 families assisted under IRDP are 973,946 against the target of 873,409. Employment generated under NREP|RLEGP during this period against the target of 1024.26 lakh mandays and 894.31 lakh mandays, is 1037.77 lakh mandays and 1005.81 lakh mandays respectively.

वन उत्पादों का व्यापार करने वाले व्यापारियों द्वारा आदिवासियों का शोषण

2561. **श्री अजीत जोगी :**
श्री पृथ्वी मांझी :

क्या कल्याण मंत्री 30 जुलाई, 1988 को राज्य सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न 348 के दिए गए उत्तर को देखने और यह